

THE DAILY LEE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily (without Sunday) One Year, \$5.00
Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00
Three Months, \$1.50
Six Months, \$3.00
Sunday (without Daily), One Year, \$3.00
Sunday (with Daily), One Year, \$5.00
Single Copies, 10 Cents

OFFICES:
Omaha, The Lee Building,
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 47 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 515 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.
All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Lee.

BUSINESS LETTERS.
All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Lee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders may be made payable to the order of the company.

The Lee Publishing Company, Proprietors.
THE LEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Lincoln, ss.
George H. Trechak, secretary of The Lee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Lee for the week ending October 3, 1891, was as follows:

	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881
January	25,225	24,100	23,500	22,800	22,100	21,400	20,700	20,000	19,300	18,600	17,900
February	24,100	23,500	22,800	22,100	21,400	20,700	20,000	19,300	18,600	17,900	17,200
March	23,500	22,800	22,100	21,400	20,700	20,000	19,300	18,600	17,900	17,200	16,500
April	22,800	22,100	21,400	20,700	20,000	19,300	18,600	17,900	17,200	16,500	15,800
May	22,100	21,400	20,700	20,000	19,300	18,600	17,900	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,100
June	21,400	20,700	20,000	19,300	18,600	17,900	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,100	14,400
July	20,700	20,000	19,300	18,600	17,900	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,100	14,400	13,700
August	20,000	19,300	18,600	17,900	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,100	14,400	13,700	13,000
September	19,300	18,600	17,900	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,100	14,400	13,700	13,000	12,300
October	18,600	17,900	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,100	14,400	13,700	13,000	12,300	11,600
November	17,900	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,100	14,400	13,700	13,000	12,300	11,600	10,900
December	17,200	16,500	15,800	15,100	14,400	13,700	13,000	12,300	11,600	10,900	10,200
Average	21,450	20,750	20,050	19,350	18,650	17,950	17,250	16,550	15,850	15,150	14,450

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of October, 1891.
J. P. Felt,
Notary Public.

The growth of the average circulation of The Lee for six years is shown in the following table:

Year	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
January	19,300	20,000	20,700	21,400	22,100	22,800
February	18,600	19,300	20,000	20,700	21,400	22,100
March	17,900	18,600	19,300	20,000	20,700	21,400
April	17,200	17,900	18,600	19,300	20,000	20,700
May	16,500	17,200	17,900	18,600	19,300	20,000
June	15,800	16,500	17,200	17,900	18,600	19,300
July	15,100	15,800	16,500	17,200	17,900	18,600
August	14,400	15,100	15,800	16,500	17,200	17,900
September	13,700	14,400	15,100	15,800	16,500	17,200
October	13,000	13,700	14,400	15,100	15,800	16,500
November	12,300	13,000	13,700	14,400	15,100	15,800
December	11,600	12,300	13,000	13,700	14,400	15,100

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY LEE for the balance of this year for TWENTY CENTS. Send in your orders early. Two dollars will be accepted for a club of ten names. THE LEE PUBLISHING CO., Omaha, Neb.

DO NOT let political meetings lead you to entirely overlook the exposition at the Coliseum.

EX-SENATOR BLAIR has announced his final retirement from public life. Let him rest expresses public sentiment.

RUSSIA has sent for export in spite of the famine which has stricken her people in some of the agricultural districts.

JUDGE POST is gaining ground every day. No man can truthfully assail either his personal character or his legal ability.

THE Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette without Murat Halstead, Deacon Smith and General H. V. Boynton will be a decidedly lonesome looking newspaper.

THE Chilean Junta has its eye on the coming election, and therefore the amnesty proclamation and liberation of political prisoners will be postponed until after they occur.

NORFOLK is now a beet sugar center. The mammoth sugar factory is in operation and the enterprising little Elkhorn valley city is receiving congratulations from all sections of the country.

NOVEMBER 23 is the day fixed for the meeting of the republican national committee. It is the day before election, but Omaha must have a strong delegation there to present her claims for the convention in 1892.

OMAHA certificates of grain inspected have thus far passed muster without question. The effort is being made to make Nebraska inspection so thorough and satisfactory that the grades here shall become as well known and readily accepted as those of any other state.

THE Nebraska advertising train will make a decided sensation in the east. It is organized on a more extensive scale than anything of the kind ever before undertaken, and if managed with skill and attention to its single purpose of advertising Nebraska will be worth many times what it will cost.

A CODE of ethics handed down from the dark ages cannot be permitted to interpret the meaning of the word "unprofessional" as it is used in the medical law of Nebraska. Dishonorable conduct may be good ground for refusing to issue a certificate to a doctor. Drunkenness, immorality, extortion, producing abortions, lying, inhuman neglect of professional duties, and similar misconduct is dishonorable and ought to be "unprofessional," but technical violations of an arbitrary set of regulations in which the public has no concern should not be made the occasion for bringing upon any physician any sort of contumely, embarrassment or disgrace at the hands of the State Board of Health.

NEAL'S confession of guilt and his acknowledgment that he was alone in the commission of the crime for which he suffered death, will be a relief to the minds of a great many people who felt that he might not have been the only or the worst criminal in the cruel murder. His repeated claim that the killing of the old people was the act of another had many believers, and all such felt more or less sympathy for the unfortunate man. The fact that he was convicted entirely on circumstantial evidence also brought him sympathy from those people who think that a human life ought not to be put in jeopardy upon that sort of evidence. Both these classes will therefore find relief in the confession of Neal, while every body, except, perhaps, those who are opposed to capital punishment, will find satisfaction in the fact that justice has been done and the law has been vindicated.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Neal, the murderer, has paid the penalty of his awful crime in an ignominious death upon the gallows. The atrocity of this man's foul act has fully justified the infliction of capital punishment. Cupidity alone incited him to commit the dastardly deed. There was no sort of palliation or excuse for the assassination of a venerable farmer already past three score and ten and his feeble, aged wife.

Although Neal was convicted solely upon circumstantial evidence, the web of proof was so complete as to leave no doubt of his guilt. He had a fair trial before an impartial jury and the case was carefully reviewed by the supreme court and the governor of the state. The supreme court affirmed the verdict and the governor declined to interfere. As if to vindicate the law and remove all shadow of doubt of his guilt, the condemned criminal, just before the drop fell, confessed his crime and stated that he alone was responsible for the fiendish deed.

The final confession relieved the most sensitive conscience from the fear that an innocent man was to be executed and leaves a public sentiment satisfied that justice has been done and a foul murderer has been rightfully avenged.

It is twenty-four years since the death penalty has been inflicted in Douglas county and it is entirely fitting that the most atrocious murder ever committed in the county should thus be avenged. The life of a human being is a sacred thing. It is awful to think of a legal execution, but the fiend in human form who deliberately plans murder is dangerous to society. The world's experiment has shown that capital punishment is the only adequate penalty which can be inflicted upon such beings. The law is inexorable. It has borne the test of centuries of jurisprudence and all civilizations. It has the divine approval as well as that of the great human conscience.

The end has come. The soul of the murderer has gone to meet his God, perhaps to see and know those who were his innocent victims. The book is closed and so far as human law makes it possible the blot which his crime left upon the fair fame of this community has been wiped away. Let us hope the awful punishment inflicted will be remembered by the viciously disposed and will restrain them from acts of violence against their fellow men.

GETTING TOGETHER.

It was the late Samuel J. Randall who advised the democratic party to "get together." An illustration of the idea was furnished when ex-President Cleveland and Governor Hill addressed a democratic meeting from the same platform. The appearance in such relation of these two distinguished exponents of the doctrine of democracy is by no means, however, to be regarded as conclusive evidence that they have got together in the sense conveyed in the admonition of Mr. Randall. There is no reason to suppose that the sentiment of these democratic leaders toward each other is any more friendly now than it was before the meeting at which they were both present, and all the world knows, through the conflicts of their supporters, what that sentiment has long been. It does not follow from their being together on the same platform as counselors of democratic harmony that either will be any less zealous in his efforts hereafter to defeat the presidential aspirations of the other. That they came together on this occasion simply demonstrates that both realize the desperate character of the battle in which the democracy of the Empire state is now engaged, and the necessity of bringing every force and influence to bear in order to save the democratic ticket from overwhelming defeat. A few days ago, speaking to a New York democratic club, Mr. Cleveland said that united and persistent work was necessary to win. His language was not the speech of confidence. His address at Thursday's ratification meeting was hardly more encouraging to his party. If Mr. Cleveland were the first of optimists in politics he could not fail to be disturbed by the outlook for the democracy in New York. A large part of the independent vote, which for years has been reliably democratic, will this year be cast against that party. Even more serious, perhaps, than this is the revolt of German democrats against the methods of Tammany. A few days ago Mr. Herman Oelrichs, long prominent as a leader of the German democrats, resigned as member of the democratic national committee wholly as a protest against the arrogant domination of Tammany. Mr. Oelrichs will be supported in his revolt by thousands of German democrats to whom the cause of Tammany has become intolerable. The repudiation of the democratic ticket by Lieutenant Governor Jones may be a less serious factor in the situation, but it is not altogether unimportant. There are still other conditions making strongly for democratic defeat in New York.

This is the situation of affairs that made an imperative demand on Grover Cleveland and David Bennett Hill to allow their hostility to slumber for a few hours while they pleaded for their party, but everybody understands that only a desperate exigency could have brought them together. As to what they said on this occasion, if it can be fairly judged from the telegraph reports, there is nothing in it to arouse fresh enthusiasm in the democracy of the Empire state or to win votes for the party or draw back to its support those who have declared their purpose to rebuke the dangerous political methods of Tammany.

SOMEWHAT AT SEA.

The democratic leaders are not a unit in their views as to what should be done by the next house of representatives regarding the tariff and silver. It is plain that a great deal of discussion and canvassing will be necessary in order to agree upon a plan of action, and especially to determine whether the tariff or silver shall have precedence. Opinions recently expressed by a few of these leaders will indicate the divergence of views and show how far they are at sea as to what ought to be the course of the enormous democratic majority in the house of the Fifty-second congress.

One of these leaders from a southern state urged in a recent interview that the policy of the party should be to put the revision of the tariff before all other questions. That, he declared, is the chief end of the existence of the democratic party just now. Members of the house having been chosen upon the issue involved in the tariff bill passed by the last congress, in the opinion of this leader it is the duty of the democratic members to act according to the verdict passed by the people in choosing their representatives. As usual with democrats when talking of tariff revision, this gentleman had no suggestion to make as to details, but he was entirely certain that the first duty of the democratic majority in the house is to bring forward a measure revising the tariff, and until this has been accomplished the silver question should be kept subordinate. Another leader, also from the south, was equally confident that the silver question should at least be given a position of equality with the tariff. He did not expect the democrats would be able to enact into law, any measure they might pass on either subject, but they should go on and pass a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and one revising the tariff, and he had no doubt the former would be given precedence.

This much appears to be pretty well assumed, that the next house of representatives will do little more than enact upon these questions and provide the appropriations necessary to run the government, and the probability is that the silver men, who doubtless have sufficient strength to do as they please, will insist upon giving silver as much prominence as the tariff. It is possible that the result of the elections in the states where free and unlimited silver coinage is an issue may be such as to somewhat cool the ardor of the advocates in congress of that policy, but the passage by the house of a free coinage bill may undoubtedly be regarded as a foregone conclusion. It is by no means certain that such a measure could be got through the senate, though the silver people are figuring upon being able to do that. At any rate the possible effect of such legislation will be discounted far in advance, so that if a bill should pass congress providing for free coinage it would not be likely to do any serious harm. As to tariff revision it is not at all likely that anything the democratic ways and means committee of the senate, so that the manufacturing interests of the country need borrow no trouble on this score. On the whole the promise is that the work of the next congress will not be particularly interesting or important.

ENCOURAGE THE BOARD.

Each day at 11 o'clock the secretary of the Board of Trade and the grain dealers of the city meet in the chamber of commerce to trade in grain. Although the movement in grain is small and there are no flouring mills, and malt houses or other enterprises for creating a large local demand, the grain men are making very fair headway in bringing Omaha up to a grain market.

It now behooves other business men to encourage and assist the board by meeting with the grain men at the opening hour. There they can congregate daily for an interchange of views on the trade outlook, and discuss projects that will stimulate commercial intercourse with Omaha by the people of the section naturally tributary to her.

Secretary Nason has requested the feed and milling men of the city to visit the board and buy grain or samples offered there. The heavy contractors and larger livemen might likewise find it to their interest to go to the open board to make contracts for grain and hay. In time the commission men in other lines of farm, orchard and grain products can likewise make this a rendezvous and so by a little united effort the open board can become the important center of trade in Omaha. Let every business man give this subject attention and have it understood that the Chamber of Commerce is business headquarters.

The morbid curiosity shown by all classes, sexes and conditions of people in connection with the Neal execution suggests whether it is not desirable to adopt the system prevalent in some other states in executing murderers. In Ohio, for example, when a murderer is sentenced to death he is removed to the penitentiary at Columbus, and he is executed there on the appointed day between midnight and morning. The law specifically proscribes who shall witness the execution, the number being few, and of course the public has no opportunity to gratify a morbid curiosity. The crowds of people who stood about the jail and occupied the roofs of houses for hours before the hanging of Neal did not furnish an edifying commentary upon human nature, and yet such scenes are unavoidable where executions are conducted with as much publicity as that of yesterday. It is unquestionably more in accord with the spirit of the higher civilization to dispose of murderers sentenced to death in the way it is done in Ohio. Another suggestion is whether hanging, thus so often results in strangulation, as was the case with Neal, ought not to be generally superseded by some less barbarous and equally sure method of producing death.

OMAHA business men should make the hour of the open board, 11 a. m. daily, a place of meeting for the encouragement of the enterprise. Every business man in Omaha is interested in this undertaking and it cannot grow into an important element of our commercial prosperity without the cordial co-operation of our representative citizens.

The immediate benefit of the warehouse law comes from grain inspection. Already the fact that Nebraska grain has hitherto been discriminated against has been made clear. In one instance a dealer sent samples to Baltimore of a consignment of rye to ascertain its grade. The Baltimore dealer reported it as No. 3. Meantime

the grain was inspected here and forwarded as No. 2. Omaha inspection was accepted and the grain sold for 10 cents per bushel than could have been realized on Baltimore inspection. As the shipment was 50,000 bushels, the dealer was \$500 ahead by reason of home instead of foreign inspection, and every man in Nebraska marketing rye was benefited and will be able to realize a better price on his product.

THE county convention which meets Monday will place in nomination candidates for clerk of the district court, county judge, clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, surveyor, commissioner, superintendent of public instruction, six justices of the peace and six constables for Omaha. It will also approve the ward and precinct nominations for assessors. The primaries occur tomorrow (Saturday). Every republican in Omaha should participate in the primaries. If any of the caucus tickets are distasteful or any of the caucus men are distasteful, elect a satisfactory ward delegation. We want a representative convention, one that will not be manipulated in any interest except that of good government.

MERELY for the information of Kansas City and not because it excites surprise hereabouts, the prediction is again made that Omaha will take second place as a packing center within twelve months. As evidence of the value of the prophecy attention is called to the fact that in this off year among packers Omaha has gained 162,000 hogs on her down river competitor.

THE large number of republicans participating in the ward caucuses and allying themselves with the ward clubs is proof positive that the republicans of this county are determined to redeem the city and county government from democratic misrule.

INTEREST in the boodle investigation has been temporarily swallowed up in that of the other hanging bee.

CARRION FOR THE EAGLE.
Chicago Inter-Ocean.
It is "the Tiger ticket" in New York, and "the Rooster ticket" in Ohio, but the eagle will rooster both.

CRANKS CEASE TO WORRY.
Globe-Democrat.
The "hold-your-what" idiots are being sat on with pleasing unanimity by the class to whom and for whom they speak.

HIS LIFELONG REGRET.
Chicago Tribune.
"I have always wished," soliloquized the coroner, pensively, "that I could have held this office immediately after the flood."

UTAH AND STATEHOOD.
Denver Sun.
In population and wealth the territory is entitled to admission. But the moral cause has operated to keep her a territory so long, and may keep her in that condition some time longer.

BOTH SIDES HUSTLING.
Washington Post.
The latest advice from Iowa are to the effect that Candidates Boies is "whooping up the run shops" and Candidate Wheeler holding horse barn socials. The amenities of the Iowa caucus should be copied in Ohio.

CANNOT BE FOUND.
Globe-Democrat.
It is a singular and quite a new fact that no democratic paper has yet published a list of the articles of common use which have been increased in price by the McKinley law. The explanation is to be found, of course, in the fact that there are no such articles.

DECREASE IN DRUNKENNESS.
New York Commercial Advertiser.
Drunkenness is decreasing in the United States army, the rate having fallen in a decade from fifty-six to forty in 1,000. And we may add that drunkenness is decreasing the world over at about the same rate, and without the help of the cranks, either. The substitution of beer for whiskey is what has done the good work.

UTILIZING DRY FODDER.
Boston Advertiser.
The New York Herald wildly accuses Senator Ingalls of "cribbing" from the congressional directory to make an article of public interest. That I could have held this office immediately after the flood.

SOLD FOR JUDGE HOWELL.
Lyons Sun.
The independent voters of Burt county have taken no part in the nominations for judicial judges, and we are a large majority are in favor of a non-partisan judiciary. We believe that Judge Howell should receive the support of every voter in Burt county and that the people are unanimous for his re-election.

OMAHA Independent: Judge M. R. Howell has been nominated by the republican party for the judicial district. Mr. Howell, so far as we can learn, has made a very consistent judge, and has given very good general satisfaction. We are led to believe that there is already a concerted movement at work to leave him out, and have all our newly elected judges, and we are a large majority are in favor of a non-partisan judiciary. We believe that Judge Howell should receive the support of every voter in Burt county and that the people are unanimous for his re-election.

ANOTHER SCHEME.
Financial Measure Originated by a Kansas Alliance Congressman.
TOWNSHIP, Kan., Oct. 9.—John G. Ous, the newly elected alliance congressman from the Fourth Kansas district, has prepared a financial measure for the consideration of the coming congress. It provides for pennies and nickels, silver dollars and gold coins and the free and unlimited coinage of both, and also for \$2,000,000 of paper money, each bill being a different size and not in the form of a note. It provides that "each and every kind of money mentioned in this section shall be received as legal tender for all debts, both public and private. It provides further for three treasury funds—the general revenue fund, the real estate and mining fund and the national food and clothing fund.

DEBATED THE LIBERALS.
LONDON, Oct. 8.—In the election to fill the vacancy in the house of commons for north-east Manchester caused by the appointment of Mr. R. H. Jones, Sir James Ferguson, the newly elected alliance congressman from the Fourth Kansas district, has prepared a financial measure for the consideration of the coming congress. It provides for pennies and nickels, silver dollars and gold coins and the free and unlimited coinage of both, and also for \$2,000,000 of paper money, each bill being a different size and not in the form of a note. It provides that "each and every kind of money mentioned in this section shall be received as legal tender for all debts, both public and private. It provides further for three treasury funds—the general revenue fund, the real estate and mining fund and the national food and clothing fund.

FATAL WRECK OF A FREIGHT.
BIRMINGHAM, N. Y., Oct. 8.—A freight train, en route to Albany, was wrecked on a sharp curve this morning at

Dye's switch. A locomotive jumped the track, fireman George Gowers sustained a fracture of the leg, Engineer James Patterson was killed, and Joseph Dyer, a brakeman, his leg broke. Fifty-five cars were wrecked. The damage is over \$150,000.

ALMOST READY TO BEGIN WORK.

Advertisements Asking Bids for the Federal Building Excavation.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The supervising architect of the treasury department today directed that an advertisement be prepared and issued tomorrow inviting bids for doing the work of excavating for the new federal building at Omaha. About three weeks' time will be given for bidders to submit their bids.

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.
Crews of Uncle Sam's Vessels Taking Some Necessary Practice.
NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 9.—The Chicago, the Newark and the Vesuvius are still here, and their crews are receiving instruction in target practice at the government range at the naval station. It is intended to test the batteries of the Chicago and Newark, particularly, as soon as the weather permits. The relief light ship which has been condemned has been turned over to the academy of evolution by the Chesapeake and will be towed by the Vesuvius to a point somewhere between Cape Cod and Nantucket. The Chicago and Newark, while moving at the rate of about ten knots an hour, will fire their main batteries at the light ship. Should they fail to destroy it while moving over the prescribed course the secondary batteries will be used.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.
Suspension of the Oliver & Roberts Wire Company.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 9.—The Oliver & Roberts wire company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, made a request of its creditors today for an extension. George T. Oliver, president of the company said the company's assets were largely in access of liabilities and he expects the company to pay about a dollar. The Oliver Iron and Steel company is not involved in the embarrassment, Oliver says.

CONSUMERS' N. Y. Oct. 9.—A. S. Mann, dry goods, has failed for \$100,000. The firm is one of the oldest in the city and the failure is a great surprise.

ELECTRICITY'S VICTIM.
Death Caused by the Subtle Fluid in Kansas City.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9.—Willis Chapman, an employee of the Kansas City Electric Light company, met instant death this afternoon while changing the carbons in an arc light at the corner of Eighteenth street and Grand avenue. He was standing on the ground changing the carbons when he grasped one of the wires. The current passed through his body and he fell dead on the instant. The only disfigurement of the body was a slight burn on the palm of his hand.

PROSPEROUS KANSAS.
Her Wealth of Corn and Grains of Last Season.
TOWNSHIP, Kan., Oct. 9.—Secretary Moller, of the State Board of Agriculture, issued his final crop report on wheat and oats today. It shows the yield of wheat for Kansas to be 55,308,610 bushels and of oats 39,608,045 bushels. The probable product of corn is placed at 145,485,918 bushels.

PASSING JESTS.
Epoch: "It is not surprising that hair-dressers do so much at ease in the society of the great."
You're not?
"No; they are surrounded at home by any number of big-wigs."

New York Herald: "Chapple-It's the sober second thought that's best."
Mr. Pray—Yes, but you must get awfully tired waiting for it sometimes.

Boston Transcript: "You don't mean to say that Crozier and Miss Upshire are married?"
Yes, they are. They got together for tea over a year ago.

Then they ought to get along as man and wife quite comfortably.

Detroit Free Press: "Gargaville—There's been a great improvement in medicine lately. For instance, doctors don't bleed patients as they used to."

Bloomer—Don't they? Well, I paid a doctor's bill of \$400 only last week.

The proudest motto for the young, Write it in lines of gold Upon thy heart and in thy mind The stirring words from old And in fortune's dreary hour Or fortune's prosperous day "We'll stick to the motto never—There's no such word as fail."

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Weekly: Jessie—Harry, do you regard marriage as a failure?
No;—No, I don't. It is more like a mutual benefit association.

Jessie—That must be nice.
Harry—Yes, it is. You put in every dollar you earn, and never get back a blamed cent.

PROTECTION.
Epoch.
He stood on the burning deck Whence all but him had fled, He would not move to save his neck "For I'm insured," he said.

Chicago Tribune: "What are your regulations in the matter of losing passes?"
Inquired the editor of the Punkin Hollow Porcupine.

"I pass everything this year from dividends down," replied the passenger agent of the Punkin Hollow Porcupine. "I am not in the habit of issuing an annual for the editor."

The colored citizen of North Carolina whose foot is twenty and one-half inches long is waiting for the first fall of snow.

Clothes and Furniture: "My dear grandmother, I am a loving grandfather, as she gently stroked the boy's fair hair, 'find my way to the land of the living, I find that one long I have sent you so regularly during the past years.'"